

## GEOGRAPHY—PAPER-I

Time - Three hours

Full Marks - 100

*Answer to Question No. 1 i.e. MCQ type questions under Section-A must be written in English only. Answers to other questions must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali.*

*This instruction should be followed scrupulously.*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

## SECTION - A

Answer all questions.

1. Select the single best answer and write it in the answer-script putting option either  
 (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv) as applicable.  $20 \times 1 = 20$

Example

Question : Igneous rocks are

- (i) Devoid of fossils
- (ii) Full of fossils
- (iii) Stratified
- (iv) None of these

Answer : (i) Devoid of fossils

- (a) Wichert-Guttenberg discontinuity is the boundary between
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Sial and sima<br>(iii) Mantle and core | (ii) Crust and mantle<br>(iv) Outer core and inner core |
|--|---|

[Turn over

- (b) When magmas are cooled very deep inside the earth, the resultant rocks are called
- (i) Plutonic igneous rocks
  - (ii) Hypabyssal igneous rocks
  - (iii) Porphyritic igneous rocks
  - (iv) Glassy igneous rocks
- (c) According to Plate Tectonic theory mountains are formed by the collision of
- (i) constructive plate boundaries
  - (ii) destructive plate boundaries
  - (iii) conservative plate boundaries
  - (iv) None of these
- (d) The process through which feldspar minerals change into kaolinitic clays is known as
- (i) oxidation
  - (ii) chelation
  - (iii) carbonation
  - (iv) hydration
- (e) Inselbergs are the characteristic landform produced by
- (i) wind
  - (ii) river
  - (iii) glacier
  - (iv) ground water
- (f) The type of cloud that has a fibrous appearance is called
- (i) cumulus
  - (ii) stratus
  - (iii) cirrus
  - (iv) altostratus
- (g) Doldrum is a zone of
- (i) intertropical divergence
  - (ii) intertropical convergence
  - (iii) frontolysis
  - (iv) local wind

(h) Fogs produced in coastal areas of Japan are

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (i) frontal fog     | (ii) advection fog |
| (iii) radiation fog | (iv) upslope fog   |

(i) Horse latitudes lie within

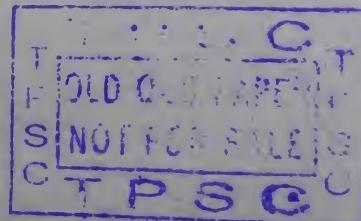
- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Polar high     | (ii) Equatorial low   |
| (iii) Subpolar low | (iv) Subtropical high |

(j) Wind velocity is measured by

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (i) barograph        | (ii) wind vane         |
| (iii) cup anemometer | (iv) aneroid barometer |

(k) Most of the dissolved materials in sea water are derived from the

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| (i) sea floor                     |
| (ii) atmosphere                   |
| (iii) remains of marine organisms |
| (iv) continents                   |



(l) The cold Labrador current in the area of Grand Banks, meets with

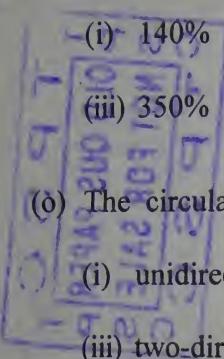
- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Kuroshio current | (ii) Brazil current     |
| (iii) Gulf stream    | (iv) California current |

(m) The salinity variation in the open ocean are generally

- |            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| (i) small  | (ii) large         |
| (iii) zero | (iv) none of these |

17.04.2017

(n) The salinity of Dead Sea is



(ii) 238 %

(iv) 355%

(o) The circulation of energy in an ecosystem is

(i) unidirectional

(ii) multidirectional

(iii) two-directional

(iv) none of these

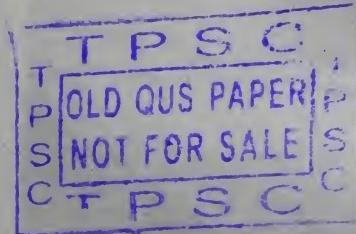
(p) The total amount of energy produced by autotrophic primary producer at trophic level 1 is called

(i) net primary production

(ii) gross primary production

(iii) productivity

(iv) none of these



(q) Large scale cycles, involving inorganic substances which pass through a biotic phase and then return to an inorganic state are

(i) Hydrological cycle

(ii) Bio-geochemical cycle

(iii) Nutrient cycle

(iv) None of these

(r) The currents flowing from higher latitudes to lower latitudes are

(i) cold current

(ii) warm current

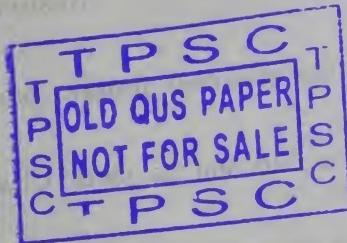
(iii) counter current

(iv) none of these

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(s) Xerophytes are such species of plants which

- (i) live in excessive moist area
- (ii) live in cold climate
- (iii) live in salty areas
- (iv) live in dry climate



(t) Name the plants which grow on other plants.

- (i) Epiphytes
- (ii) Hydrophytes
- (iii) Xerophytes
- (iv) Mesophytes

#### SECTION – B

Answer any six questions.

6×5=30

2. Distinguish between hydrolysis and hydration with example.

3. Mention five evidences in favour of continental drift by A.Wegener.

4. Explain the origin of resequent and obsequent fault line scarp.

5. Specify the conditions required for condensation.

6. Describe different types of inversion of temperature.

7. Discuss about the various processes of chemical weathering of rocks with example.

8. Mention the significance of bio-geochemical cycle.

9. Explain different aspects of a pond ecosystem.

SECTION - C

Answer any five questions.

5+10=50

10

3+7=10

10

10. Describe the erosional features produced by valley glaciers.

11. Describe a fold and its parts. Classify folds.

12. Make a brief comparison between the origin and characteristics of tropical and mid latitude cyclone.

13. Discuss the mechanism of formation of raindrop. Explain orographic rainfall with diagram.

5+5=10

14. Name the four parts of ocean floor. Illustrate the configuration of the Indian ocean floor.

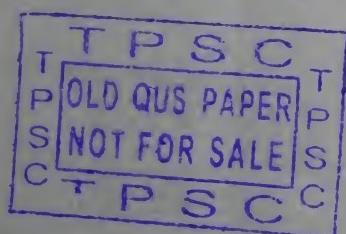
3+7=10

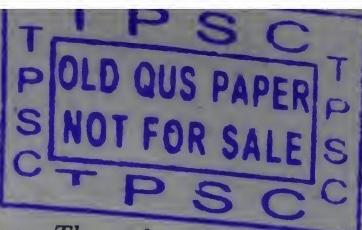
15. Analyse the factors responsible for variation of salinity in ocean and sea-water. Explain with examples the part played by currents in the formation of fishing grounds.

4+6=10

16. What is meant by bio-diversity ? Mention the causes for the destruction of bio-diversity.

3+7=10





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GEOGRAPHY— PAPER-II

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Full Marks – 100

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SECTION – A

Answer all questions.

1. Select the single best answer and write it in the answer-script putting option either  
(i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv) as applicable.  $20 \times 1 = 20$

Example

- Question : This is the best quality coal  
(i) Anthracite      (ii) Bituminous  
(iii) Lignite      (iv) Peat

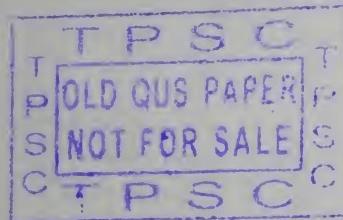
Answer : (i) Anthracite

- 17.04.2017  
(a) Lumbering is well-developed in temperate region because of  
(i) soil erosion  
(ii) dense undergrowth  
(iii) lightness of the logs  
(iv) wildlife conservation

[Turn over

(b) Mortality is one of the components of :

- (i) population change
- (ii) age-sex structure
- (iii) migration
- (iv) fertility



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(c) Plankton is found in the :

- (i) Ocean deeps
- (ii) Submarine canyons
- (iii) Continental shelves
- (iv) Continental slopes

(d) Temperate grasslands are famous for the production of :

- (i) rice
- (ii) wheat
- (iii) mangrove
- (iv) rubber

(e) Dry farming is practised in this region :

- (i) Semi-arid
- (ii) Arid
- (iii) Polar
- (iv) Equatorial

(f) This is the world's oldest fold mountain :

- (i) Vindhya
- (ii) Sahyadri
- (iii) Satpura
- (iv) Aravalli

(g) This is the largest river system of peninsular India :

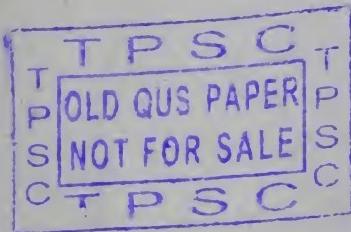
- (i) Mahanadi
- (ii) Godavari
- (iii) Krishna
- (iv) Cauvery



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(n) According to 2011 Census the population density of Tripura is :

- (i) 304 persons / km<sup>2</sup>
- (ii) 320 persons / km<sup>2</sup>
- (iii) 350 persons / km<sup>2</sup>
- (iv) 362 persons / km<sup>2</sup>



(o) This is the average size of landholdings in Tripura :

- (i)- 1.21 ha
- (ii) 1.53 ha
- (iii) 0.92 ha
- (iv) 0.97 ha

(p) This is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab :

- (i) Intensive cultivation
- (ii) Deforestation
- (iii) Over irrigation
- (iv) Overgrazing

(q) A drought is defined as :

- (i) a desert region of low rainfall
- (ii) a time of abnormally low rainfall
- (iii) a famine condition
- (iv) a lack of water

(r) The tsunami that killed over 2,50,000 people in South and Southeast Asia was caused by :

- (i) a tropical storm
- (ii) a volcanic explosion
- (iii) a hurricane
- (iv) an earthquake

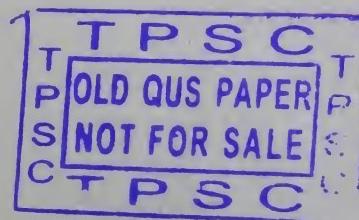
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(s) It is not a particulate pollutant :

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (i) Dust    | (ii) Ozone |
| (iii) Shoot | (iv) Smoke |

(t) Which of the following is conducted to reduce hazard risk ?

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (i) Mitigation | (ii) Preparedness |
| (iii) Response | (iv) Recovery     |



SECTION - B

Answer any six questions.

6×5=30

2. Why is lumbering industry not well-developed in tropical region ?
3. Analyse the age-sex structure of the developed countries with suitable diagram.
4. Highlight any five problems of Indian agriculture and their possible solutions.
5. Assess the role of soil erosion in the occurrence of flood.
6. How do the geo-political problems affect the overall development of North-Eastern region of India ?
7. Write the characteristics of north flowing rivers of Tripura.
8. What are the sources of noise pollution ?
9. Distinguish between hazard and disaster citing examples from India.

SECTION - C

Answer any five questions.

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

04.2017

10. Assess the role of social forestry in management of deforestation. Mention five components of social forestry.  $5+5=10$
11. What is plantation farming ? Explain the characteristics of plantation farming with examples.  $2+8=10$
12. Name the largest alluvial tract of the world. Which rivers drain this plain ? Explain the origin of this plain.  $1+3+6=10$
13. Describe the physiographic characteristics of the plateau region of North-East India.  $10$
14. Explain any two modern theories on mechanism of Indian monsoon.  $5+5=10$
15. Name the highest peak of Tripura. Divide Tripura into broad physiographic regions. Describe different soil types found in these regions.  $1+3+6=10$
16. What are the sources of greenhouse gases ? Suggest some remedial measures to decrease the increasing greenhouse effect.  $2+8=10$

